## TILTON---BEECHER.

onclusion of the Cross-Examination of General B. F. Tracy.

THE DEFENCE "REST."

Proposition to Hear Mrs. Tilton Testify Rejected for the Defendant.

REBUTTAL EVIDENCE.

filton Confounded with the Late Cuban Amigo Ryan.

In the Brooklyn trial the defence has ended, and he beginning of the end o this most protracted rial can now be perceived. The rebuttal is in all swing, and already two such witnesses as faddex, of Maine, and John Swinton have been wamined to prove that Tilton did not ride or raik with Mrs. Woodhull or Miss Claffin in that totorious Communistic procession that paraded he streets of New York in honor of General Rosel and his companion Communists who were shot sy order of the Versailles government.

The defence have a poor point here, for the great balance of testimony will show that Tilton did not ride with Mrs. Woodnull in that procession, and that all this time Colonel Ryan, of Cuban fame, has been mistaken for the plaintiff. It is safe to assume that this fact will be settled beyond peradventure; but, at the best, people inquire, What has the matter to do with the main issuethe guilt or innocence of Bescher.

TWO REMARKABLE WITNESSES, maddox, of Maine, and John Swinton, were produced in the reburtal in the atternoon. Two more singular characters it would be hard to find. Maddex looked like an educated barber and Swinton like a crazed professor of physiognomy. Both amused the court hugely, and the cross-examining lawyer-Mr. Evarts-had to turn around repeatedly and laugh. The proceedings in a sunsequent column will sufficiently indicate the humor and oddity of the cross-examination. Maddox was the most extraordinary genius that has occupied the stand since the beginning of the trial, and, as for Swinton, he had the capacity to make people laugh and cry in ave consecutive minutes.

Speaking to Mr. Beach as to the probable length of the trial the writer learned "the rebuttal evidence will certainly occupy the whole of next

"How long, sir, do you expect the summing up on behalf of both sides will occupy ?"

"That I cannot say." "Will it occupy beyond the 25th of May ?" HOW LONG IT WILL LAST.

"Yes sir; it will occupy beyond that time cer-tainly: for I understand that Mr. Evarts intends so devote at least a week to his address to the jury. He will speak at least as long as he did in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson." "flow long was that?"

"It was only three days."

"Yes, but the details in this trial are so numerons that if he intends to cover them all it will take him at least twice or three times as long." "How long will you take, Mr. Brach?"

"Not long. The salient points of this case are few. I shall take them up and group around them sufficient arguments to make each point clear enough for the comprehension of any ordinary un-"You will not go into any detailed enumera-

"No, sir: that is not my method. If a man can-

not understand one or two prominent points within its compass he cannot understand anything Whatever." AS TO HIS BRALTS.

Mr. Beach was asked at farther length as to his besits and strengts, and whether he thought himsell physically able for the great effort demanded of bim in his summing up. He replied that he thought aimself equal to a most any effort: that following the instructions of his medical advisers he believed himself now competent to fill the re. sponsible undertaking of addressing the jury for

The individual alluded to as Maddox, of Maine, is a gentleman who two years ago was pitchforked into notoriety by the daily papers in consequence of the fact that he had ron the convention of the United States. The reading part taken by Mr. Maddox in that convention was impressed so forcibly on the minds of the newspaper representatives who attended it that he seemed like an old

Mr. Tracy took the witness stand and was in-Mr. Tracy took the witness stand and was interrogated by

Mr. Beach—Since you left the stand last evening have you had any conversation with desendant's counsel as to the evinence you were to give? A. I did not exactly consult with Mr. Evarts, ou he lattrated to me a question which he would probably ais me; other portions of my conversation with Mr. Evarts and nothing to do with the case.

Q. I caked your attention to a conversation you has with Mr. Moniton with reserved to at. Moniton's short statement before the committee? A. The same night I had a conversation with Mrs. Moniton; I understood she was mainly matromental in procuring the short statement; I flook upon that conversation as confidential and would be detail it except on the assumption that Mrs. Moniton with the lady in her own house; the subject of that conversation her own house; the subject of that conversation has never been anided to the last evening.

Mr. Beach said he was sure the lady would make no objection to winess declining the conversation; has see due hos upderstand the matter to be onfluentias.

Mr. Evarts said that if Mr. Beach drew out a portion of the conversation he should be entitled to draw out the res.

Mr. Beach—I has toes of a confidential statement.

Mr. Beach—I has toes of a confidential statement.

No; I have kept out of 2 few—out of the church proceedings and the West charges; since the Bacon letter I have been active on behalf of Mr. becher; wrote no sastements for the papers before the Bacon letter that I recollect; I was practically out on the scannial till the end of 1872.

O bid you make any surgestions or consult with leading journals with regard to publishing the scandar? A I may aved one so; I have written no statements for the papers that I can recall since 1871; I don't colleve I have; I have talked with men of the press on the subject of the scandar; I have talked with a great many people on not the phases of the scandar; I have talked with a great many people on not the phases of the scandar; I have talked with a great many people on not the phases of the scandar; there have the scandar in the phases of the scandar for are become; I have talked with a freedom; I have talked with a freedom; I have talked with a freedom; I have talked with a freedom in the phases of the scandar for are become; I have talked with a freedom; I have talked with a freedom in the subject was about a week after the meeting in Mounton's house.

house.

4. Have you solicited or spoken with a prominent editor of a leading journal for the purpose of procuring its kindly advocacy of Beecher's side of the case? A. i don't recall having done so; I have spoken in a friendly way with the editor of a prominent journal.

the case? A. I don't recall laving done so; I have spoken in a friendly way with the editor of a prominent journal.

Q. Who was that? A. John Russell Young, of the Herald.

Q. You suggested that all the papers in the case should be desiroged? A. I did; Thion objected to that; as I understood the matter it was that Mrs. Tilton had made an accusation to her husband, and that afterwards she had retracted that accusation. I forther understood that she had renewed that accusation, and I supposed that if the scandal was published it would be substantially the run of all the parties.

Q. Did you suppose, assuming Mr. Beecher to be innocent of the accusation, that the publication of the charges would ruin him? A. Yes, as the case then stood.

Q. You supposed the publication of the charges would ruin Mr. Beecher, although innocent? A. Yes, substantially run him if the charges were supported by Mrs. Til on, teaked up by the papers as they were there presented to me.

Q. Even although Mr. Beecher was able to maintain his innocence? A. Although able to asset his innocence.

Q. Did you not after the investigating committee was called, strive to have the papers destroyed? A. I think not.

This closed the cross-examination.

In answer to Mr. Evarts the witness said that In answer to Mr. Evaris the witness said that there was no objection in having any of the papers destroyed after a part of them had been published; he was anxious then that none of them should be destroyed; he believed that Moulton was silent at the sunday interview when the witness advised the destruction of the papers, and expressed his determination not to follow the advice at a subsequent interview. A few days after the interview in which he spoke to Moulton about the payment of money, Mr. Woodruff spoxe to him on the subject and said that Moulton about the payment of money, Mr. Woodruff spoxe to the payment to Moulton; the witness explained the circumstances, but Mr. Woodruff still said that he hought the witness had acted wrongly in the matter; he had several interviews with Mrs. Moulton after the publication of the Bacon effect; he had one colore the loth of August; he did not us the word "kicking" in reference to turning Titton out of her house.

The witness was asked what he did say, and Mr. Beach objected.

Mr. Evarts said that the kicking was, of course, Mr. Evarus said that the kicking was, of course, metaphorical, and that no one would request ady to kick a gentleman; if the witness said anything akin to this he had a right to explain.

The Court ruled partly in favor of Mr. Evarts, and the witness said that anything of the kind which he said was in answer to a remark of Mrs. Moulton; at the interview on the 10th of August he did not advise the destruction of the papers in the case; Mrs. Moniton and he had no dispute on their topics of conversation, but always agreed; he remembered a consultation in regard to the propriety of obtaining an injunction to prevent the destruction of the papers; it was siter the publication of Titon's swort statement and about the time of Moulton's refusal to produce the papers.

publication of Thiton's swork statement and about the time of Moulton's refusal to produce the papers.

Mr. Evarts asked what was said between him and Mrs. Moulton on the 10th of August, and the witness said that he considered the conversation as confidential and wished to have it first given by the inity herself.

This closed the examination of the witness.

PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL WITHDRAW ALL OBJECTION TO MRS. TLITON AS A WITNESS.

Mr. Beach here rose and addressed the Court. He said—in the course of the truit allusion had been made to the fact that Mrs. Thron was an incompelent witness. Now, Your Honor, we beg to say that we make no objection whatever to Mrs. Thiton being produced as a witness; that whatever igal objection we have made spainst her as a witness in the case we now waive entirely, and leave it to the other side to produce her if they choose. I suppose, sir, this is a matter that resisent eight with the discretion of the parties to the inigation. And now all we desire to say is that we consent on our part, and our friends on the other side can produce the lady as a witness on their benefit fithey choose.

The Decence will Not Bave Her Testiff.

Mr. Evarts, th reps., Said that the question whether Mrs. Tilton could be a witness was never

THE DEFINCE WILL NOT HAVE HER TESTIFY.

Mr. Evarts, in reply, and that the question whether Mrs. Thion could be a witness was never actually entertained. The law prombits it, the goneral sense and wisdom on that poday prohibits it. There was a period during the progress of the case when the Legitature of the state were understood to be considering whether the interest of society, predicated on the importance of a particular case, would abrogate the rule of law, abandon the policy of society and open the discords of busoand and with any permit them to swear against one another in court, and the Legislature the policy of society and open the discords of busond and wise and permit them to swear against one another in court, and the legislature were ununimous in coming to a wise and firm determination on that question, sustaining the law as it stood. The defence believed that their case hecase in omore testimoby. It, however, we had come in the same relation of duty to our client, to associate that their wife were a witness to it the law permitted to be introduced, then we should have to waive a great dary of oerermining whether some injury, some weakness in what we felt might need to be supplied in our client's case should be properly supplied by the grave antisgonism tearing to pi ces the last shred of respectability and hope for the future of this family. Fortunately we have not been crought by any doubt or nestingtion as to the force of our defence into that great moral question. But Your Honor sees that these are all hypothetical inquiries, and to which I should not have alluced in the least but for the introduction

tion. But four mean and to which I should not have alluced in the least but for the introduction by my learned triend of this proposition.

Mr. Beac.—I do not suppose, sir, that the sing-gestion i made was to give occasion for an address of this character. I did not propose to follow it, nor is it necessary for me to present the motives which induced me to withdraw any possible objections which we might have to the competency of this lady as a winness. I sand not pursue the question, sir, whether he necessities of the de endant's case do not need the consideration of the propriety of examining this lady, or shall I consider, sir, the other question, whether her presentation as a witness in this case would lead to an annagonism productive of results anterpated an engant counset. Very much might be said Mr. Peach—since you jet the stand last evening
Mr. Beach—since you jet the short statement is not stand last to an angoon productive of results an included to the same the statement is a statement in the same included to t

Twenty-second street; crossed over to Sixth avenue to see if the procession was formed; feather than the procession was formed; feather than the procession was formed; feather than the procession he was, not how hear he was to the thick of the procession he was, not how hear he was to the thick of the procession I was when I crossed over to Sixth avenue; I saw Mr. Thion again at Fourteenth street; I did not walk as last as the procession; the route of the procession was on my way home.

Q. When you saw Mr. Thion again at Fourteenth street was was his position as regards being at the head, middle or tail of the procession? A. He remained in the same position as regards being at the head, middle or tail of the procession? A. He remained in the same position as headers; some distance from the women holding the flag; I saw a woman holding a fed flag; I inquired who she was an account of the was a lady—a late wa- and was informed that she was a lady—a late arrival from Paris. (Laugher,) She was in a carriage; I cannot describe the man who accompanied wirs, Woodhull and Miss Claim; I cannot say if he had long bair or blue eyes; I first saw Mr. Thton in toat procession at Great Jones street, just siter the procession was formed.

The witness then stated that he came to testify on this case because he believed that certain statements made relative to Mr. Thion's appearance in the procession were incorrect.

TESTMONY OF G. W. MADDOX.

The witness then stated that he came to testify on this case because he believed that certain statements made relative to Mr. Titon's appearance in the procession were incorrect.

TESTIMONY OF G. W. HADDON.

George W. Maddox sworn—I reside in New York; I have known I hiton by sight from ist to ten years; during this time I was acquainted with Mrs. Woodnult; I saw the Rossel procession in New York in December, 1871; I saw Mr. Titon once or twice in that procession, in the centre of it; he was with gentlemen in that procession; I saw Mrs. Woodnult is good many times in the procession is 18 when we will be one to the procession in 18 with member of the incorrect of the procession was formed, at swench street; I saw them before the procession and after ward at various points of it; my recollection is that they were in the centre of the like; one carried a flag, and, perhaps, both; Colonei Blood and a Mr. West were with them: I have no recollection of seeing inem in a carriage; I do not know General Ryan and never did.

Cross examined by Mr. Evarts—I am a real estate broker at No. 29 Broadway, New York; I have written for the press; I published three whole numbers of a paper called the International; it is not in existence now; it has gone into defunct (saugh-er); there were international divisions in that procession; there were French and German sympathizers in the Rossel procession; the organization, both in this country and in Europe, is practically suspended.

Q. Not defunct? A. Not as bad as my paper (aughber); that paper represented mixelf, if id do to reoresent the Internationalis. (Laughter.) The witness was cross-examined at further length la reference to the formation of the procession. Witness did not know the fact until then. He (witness) was surprised and very giad. He thinks it would be safe to say that Mrs. Woodhult and Miss Chalin were not together.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN SWINTEN.

John Swinton sworn—I was slightly acquainted with Theodore Tilton in December, 1871; at that time I had seen Woodhult of Mis

#### PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

BEECHER WITHOUT DENOMINATION, SIMPLY A CHRISTIAN-ABOUT JOINING THE CHURCH. Before the prayer meeting last evening Brother Shearman called the members of the Examining Committee to a private meeting. Before Mr. Beecher's entrance quite an interesting conversation took place between a stranger and one of the Plymouth brethren. The stranger asked, "What denomination is Beecher?" The brother "He is a Christian; he is anything. If you want to join the church and are a Beptist he will baptize you; if you want to be sprinkled he will sprinkle, or if you are a Quaker he will be a Quaker and you may take communion." Then. after a pause, "Do you see any difference between this and other congregations !" "Well," said the stranger, after a prolonged gaze over the clowded lecture room, "no; except that there are three women to every man." After a short pause the brother resumed, "Twenty minutes to wait and all full; should not wonder if we would all go pell mell into the church pretry soon. Tight packing, ch ?? would was literally true, as the speaker had offered half of his chair to another, and neither of the parties was very siender. "There comes General Tracy, that one with the full beard." The stranger asked, "Was he a seneral?" "Yes." "Way, how could he be a general and a lawyer?" "Way, in the time of the war they left their professions." "You don't say so?" "Yes; and when they came back they took them up nigam." Here Mr. Beecher gave out the hymu "645," and as Brother King began the prelide the stranger commenced again:—"is that a pinno?" as thougs he was not sure what sort of an instrument the organ was.

Mr. Beecher longed in the singing with great. should not wonder if we would all

from reasons of necessity, in cays gone by as a kind of professionalism, as if it were some other than the normal action of a man's own mind in view of the facts which come to him. So man outside the Church are regarded as absolutely finedlightened, which is not the New Testament way of speaking. The whole community had learned some of the elements belonging to Christian little, and not merely by rote, but by baving them incorporated into their daily lives. There were penitent men octors force every degree of presentations, and any are not christians, in short, there were penitent men octors force, every degree of presentation, all sorts of germs in people, and they are of presentation conce, every degree of presentation, all sorts of germs in people, and they are or oggit into condition where it requires only the ratheation of the metermination to oring them to Christ. Many and many a man has been thrown back because he as not gone through the processes. I don't object to a man's coming that way if he can't come any other. Well, is there any other way? Yes, as Jerushem and twelve gates there are.

I could point out, out I shan't. Men heard the apostles preson in the morning and joined the onurch in the evening. They did not take so very long, the green the winds of men who ought to have blossouned and norse fruit long ago are waiting for evidences—waiting or humours. What is the evidence that you love your lather and mother? See how absurd it is when applied to anything else. When you become a clair of God God puts nobility in you; He does not

MAKE YOU A DWARP because he makes you a child again. When people join a clurch I thus, it a good sign to see them hold up teer heads; hot present, but as the roses for when a man comes into a caurch and says he is a poor, miserable worm, I leet like telling him "We don't want any worms here." (Langater.) One or two in the Scriptures will do, You are called to be Christ's men, and He waits for you, and no love, you, and keeps a piace vacant for you, what reason have you

# RIVERSIDE AVENUE.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF ITS IMPROVEMENTS BY PARK COMMISSIONER MARTIN.

in a long communication to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Affairs of Cities Park Commissioner W. R. Martin sets forth several arguments in invor of the bill for the improvement of Riverside avenue. He contenus that it is not the purpose of the bill to authorize the regulating, paving and grading of the locality mentioned, that having been already ordered by existing laws, and submits that the cost in the same way as any other avenue in the city under existing laws, and, indeed, that the cost should be assessed in the usual way upon the property benefited. He sate forth that Riverside Park is laid out on the sloping bank of the Hodson River, from Seventy-second to 120th street. On its eastern side, on the top of the hill, the avenue was originally laid out 100 feet in widto, between parallel sides; the westerly line of the avenue and the easterly line of the park being coincident. As soon as the pian for the treatment of this avenue and park was taken up it was found that a level avenue—its westerly side being supported above the declivity of the billside by a high, straight wall-would be expensive. A plan was adopted, therefore, by the Park Department, more toan a year ago, for bleading the park

Twenty-second street; crossed over to Sixth ave. | and avenue treatment on this hillside into one, nue to see if the procession held on; I saw Mr. To permit this treatment it was necessary to widen the avenue, and this was done under sec tion 2 of chapter 850 of the Laws of 1873. The assessment for the land taxed for the park and avenue was \$6,173,960, of which was assessed on the city and \$3,104,470 was assessed on private property. Of this latter sum \$2,472,842 has been paid. The parks latter sum \$2,672.842 has been paid. The parks are the city's own property, which they can spend money upon at their own convenience. The city will be subject to assessment for the construction of Riverside avenue and Morningside avenue. The latter work is going on, and the expense will not be great. When Riverside avenue is constructed the improvements will be complete. The coat of construction is essumated at \$2,000,000. The reasons suggested for the prosecution of the work is that this is the last of a series of improvements, for which the city anys a portion of the expense, which have been planned for the west side region, and that it will, at small relative cost, produce results of great permanent outefut to the city. It is also urged that Riverside avenue should be completed because it gives character to a region of three square miles. It is further claimed that the orpoperty owners would bear their share of the improvements of the character and value of their property depends is carried out. Commissioner Martin further sets forth that the opposition to this avenue is put upon the ground that the expenses of the city must be reduced and that no more money must be spent in works of this character; but while admitting this propriety of reduction he asks whether it is innacquate for a fluancia policy. "In order," says Commissioner Martin, "to restore a sound condition of proseperity there must be, in addition to retreachment at the right season, some affirmative measures for fluancial relief. This is obvious to men of all classes. The laborer, the business man and the business. Cropotations do not stop with the refluction of expenses, but they seek to increase earnings, to develop resources and to watch for every dollar which can be gained by are the city's own property, which they can and the business corporations do not scop with the residence expenses, but they seek to increase earnings, to develop resources and to watch for every dollar which can be gained by new and sale enterprises. A positive policy, therefore, of treating fudictionsly the resources of the city so as to retain its natural grown and increase its revenue, has its merifa, notwithstanding the distain with which it is treated, it was a wise pedicy ten years ago, and is now producing its beneficial results. It is a wise policy now. It is a policy which, in private matters, the whole business energy of the country is engaged in sudying. It is the only ground on which all the uptown improvements were based." After reciting the beneficial results this policy would produce the Commissioner goes on to state that all the takes of the city are now raised on property subject to taxation, amounting to \$1,100,000,000. If this could be increased to \$1,100,000,000. If this could be increased to \$1,500,000,000. The residence of the country owners and taxpayers. There is but one way in which this increase can be made, and that is by increasing the

taxpayers. There is but one way in which this increase can be made, and that is by increasing the valuation in the upper wards. It cannot be done without injustice by increasing the valuation in the lower wards, and they are saved from this increase by having the increase made in the upper wards. Mr. Martin's communication concludes as follows:—It is not proposed to man forward any general scheme of public improvements, or to demand that all of those that have been proposed shall be carried out now. The state of the times and a judicious regard for the financial condition of the city requiry that only those which at sight cost produce great results should receive any attention. The primary cause of the present distress of the country and depression of prices is that out of the argregate of the annual accumulation of the wealth of the country, which goes to make up its capital, too large a proportion has been expended on works that are not remunerative and are in a syance of any necessity for them. Railroguis, mills and factories and suburban improvements are all of this character; but it is also true that when the natural prosperity of the country begins to revive it is a sound rule of financial policy, in order to promote that revival, to carry on and complete those works which are nearest to completion and which will be remunerative in the largest proportion and in the shortest time.

Within the lines of this discrimination this Riverside improvement comes with precision, and there are but very sew of such works within the domain

Within the lines of this discrimination this Riverside improvement comes with precision, and there are but very lew of such works within the domain of the Department of Parks. It has been the scape and purpose of this argument to show that this improvement is one which is the final, and at the same time the essential and characteristic leature of a whole system of improvements which have teen prosecuted on the west side at millions of excense for the past ten years; that it is necessary to be completed now, and that it will produce results upon the property within its influence not surpassed by the edect of the Central Park upon the property bordering on it—results beneficial to the city in securing the population and wealth which belong to it, in broadening its basis of taxation and in increasing its revenue—results of which the city is now receiving the benefit, and when it is unjust for the city to receive, and at the same time to deprive the property owners of the benefit for which they have aiready been assessed.

The permanent debt of the city is after all but

The permanent debt of the city is, after all, but The permanent deco of its valuation. It is not greater than the value of the land included within the Central, the Riverside and the Morningside parks. These parks alone would pay: the dect, for the land is worth at least \$100,000,000.

New York, Pailadelphia, Buffalo, Culcago, Balti-

more, &c. Finally, this improvement has been vindicated Finally, this improvement has been vindicated as the exceptional one that should be prosecuted even-in times like these. It is in accordance with a palicious administration of city finances, and with the only affirmative policy of hereasing its resources which has ever been presented, and without which the city can find he relief from dept and inxation. The policy of mere reduction or retrenehment is admirable and inadequate. It leads one to suppose that its author had pursued the study of administration so lar as to read the first four lines of the hith chapter of Machiavelli's treatise on "The Prince."

tren.]se on "The Prince."
"When states which have been newly conquered
have been accustomed to liberty and to live ander the rown laws there are three ways of maintaining them. The first is to ruin them."

# THE RIVERSIDE PARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The question whether the Riverside Park im-

provement is "a swindle," as declared in a recent article of a morning contemporary, is one which admits of some debate. It is true, as the records of the city seem to snow, that the adjoining property owners have been assessed for this work over \$3,000,000-to be exact, \$3,104,479-the most of which they paid into the city treasury years ago, and upon any unpaid part of which they are now paying twelve per cent interest, and if it be true that under the pretence that this improvement had greatly increased the value of provement had greatly increased the value of property in its vicinity the city has for several years been extracting from the pockets of these same property owners an increased tax revenue, predicated upon these assumed increased valuations, so tout by direct assessment and by increased taxation these property owners have paid within a lew thousand dollars the whole cost of the park, then sureve it is a serious question whether a cool proposition to refuse to make such improvement, or to suspend its execution for an indemnite period, while the moder is retained in the treasury and the laxation goes on, is not a proposition to swindle our citizens, instead of working a swindle upon the city. New York can gain nothing by acting in oad laifs soward any part of the country, still less loward her own people. Repudiation is as intolerable in a city government as in a state or national government. If we would win to us capital and ousness men from other sections of the country to find employment or their money and enterprise here we must snow the same regard for honor, integrity and good faith in the administration of our city disirs as we exact from the nation and as we insist upon in all fair dealing between man and man.

Now, if these property owners have been compended to pay that assessment, and if the city has exacted from the mearly \$3,000,000 more in the form of wixes upon increased valuations as if the improvement were actually made, it seems to us to be the dictate of the simplest justice, not to property in its vicinity the city has for several the form of taxes upon increased valuations as if he improvement were actually made, it seems to us to be the dictate of the simplest justice, not to say honor and decency, that the improvement should be made; otherwise it amounts to little less than the enforced consecution of see property of our ditzens. I cannot histen to the suggestion that to carry out this implied contract of the part of the city to make this improvement may increase the city debt. That was unly understood when the work was first undertaken. If the city was not writing to undertake that risk see should have stopped at the outset. Many of the persons assessed were carried opposers of the work at the beginning, but they were overruled. The city determined to do the work, has laid the assessment and enforced its payment, and now it is under every legal and moral obligation to contribute the benefit of which it has exacted and received the moner. It is a somewhat currous circumstance that the chief opposition to this measure comes now from the very persons who were cliefly instrumental in originally devising and encouraging the very work which they now seek to deseat.

But it is certain that this improvement within proper limits will not substantially increase either the city dent of the our den of taxoayers, but will utimately renewed both. The whole west side district is now essentially improved. Its improvement images mainly upon the competion of

system interlinks with them. While these avenues are unfluished the others must remain so, and in this condition the whole district most continue and improved. We have already seen that even in this unfinished state the increased valuations and tax unfinished state the increased volutions and tax revenues far exceed the interest upon an city bonds which may be issued for the improvement, but the taxation now is grossly oppressive and unjust. Complete the work, open the district to improvement, and, while the taxation will be paid encertaily, the norease to the city reasury will at once demonstrate the wisdom on the pair of the city of being just and the poncy of being liber...

A TAXPAYER,

#### THE SINKING FUND.

A STORMY MEETING YESTERDAY-THE COMP-TROLLER GETS HIS DANDER UP AND THE MAYOR MAKES HIM GET IT DOWN.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yester day afternoon, the Mayor, the Comptroller, the City Chamberiam and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who constitute the Board, all being present.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of the Comptroller, authorizing the lease of those ferries which bring no revenue to the city and which were not sold at auction last week.

The Comptroller was authorized to investigate and report to the Board whether title to certain real estate sold by the city in 1866 was valid. The Comptroller said that some time ago the Dock Commissioners were called upon to furnish

certain information to the Sinking Fund, and as yet they had made no reply. He considered their refusal to comply with the resolution of the Sinking Fund extremely discourteous. A QUEER QUESTION.

The Comptroiler at this point produced a printed

copy of the bill lately introduced in the Legislature, which gives the Dock Commissioners a saiary of \$5,000 each, the President to get \$6,000. "What I should like to know," said the Comptroller, turning toward the Mayor, "is whether that

ler, turning toward the Mayor, "is whether that bill was sent to Albany with the Mayor's approvil? I believe that it is the rule now that no member of the city government shall go to Albany to look after legislation."

The Mayor said that he did not recognize the right of the Comptroller to ask him any such question, and be added, "if dare say it was sent to Albany by somebody-probably it was samuggled in like five or six oils were in the Senate a little while ago—and, may be, accompanied by a memorial."

in' like five or six oilis were in the Senate a little while ago—and, may be, accompanied by a memorial."

The Comptroller—I am opposed to the raising of salaries. The day has gone by when salaries of public officials should be raised. One of the Commissioners who is interested in this oill left the Department of Parks when his salary was dropped.

The Mayos—I do not desire that personalities should be induiged in here, sir, and I think we can get along with our duties without indulging in any. Whatever your leelings may be toward Mr. Wales, for you undountedly refer to him, I do not taink it nonest or manly lor one head of a department to make an attack upon another, especially in the absence of the one attace d. I therefore rule the Comptroller out of order, as his remarks are not pertinent to the matters before the Sinking Fund.

The Comptroller (angrily)—I don't care what the opinion of the Mayor is as to this subject, and I didn't ask for it. Your remarks, sir, are not only entirely out of piace, but grossly impertment. I won't submit to them and you may as well understand that first as last. The amyor speaks of oils being smaggled into the Senate. You radely alluded to this smuggling, and your remarks were uncalled for. I never smuggled a bill in the Senate nor anywhere else, nor got bills surreplitiously from the needs of departments and then got the credit due to others. I have never printingled any bill—never had onlything to do with any oil except to see that a bill was properly drawn. The bills which have passed one Senate, and which have been referred to nere, prevent great abuses in street openings, and when passed—

The Mayor here again called the Comptroller to order. The Mayor here again called the Comptroller to

The Comptroller-I say when they shall have The Mayon—The Board will take an adjournment until the Comptroller is ready to proceed in

The Comptroller at this sat down, and thus The Comptroller at this sat down, and thus ended the little "onpleasantness."

The Mayor submitted a communication from the Police Board asking the Sinking Fund to set aside a certain plot of ground in the Nineteenth ward belonging to the city for a station nouse.

Mr. Gross said he believed the Board had no power in the matter. The Board so decided.

AT IT AGAIN.

The Comptroller moved that the Dock Commissioners be requested to forthwith answer the request for information sent to them by the Sinking Fund. The resolution was passed.

The Comptroller asked if the subject of the salaries of the Dock Commissioners was ruled out of order.

sainties of the Dock Commissioners was ruled out of order.

The Mayor said it was ruled out.

The Comptroller—Well, then, I want to be recorded as against the raising of salaries.

The Mayor—The Comptroller will be recorded on the minutes as against the raising of salaries.

The Comptroller presented a resolution asking that the Comptroller be authorized to execute all leases for ferries, &c. After some little discussion the resolution was laid over until the Corporation Counsel could be heard from on the subject; although he had already furnished an opinion to the Board.

There were several Aldermen present during

the Board.

There were several Aldermen present during the meeting who seemed to hugely relish the Big Indian talk between the Mayor and the Comptroller. The Mayor, curing the rumous, was cool as a cucamber, while the Comptroller was just the reverse. From this time forward there will be lew calls of courtesy between the two officials. When the Board adjourned Mr. Green buttoned up his great coat, pulled his hat down over his forchead, and with his eyes in a "flue frenzy rolling" strode

# THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

THE GENTLEMEN WHO ARE TO SERVE THE PUR-LIC, AND WHOSE NOMINATIONS WILL BE CON-FIRMED TO-DAY BY THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen will bold a special meeting to-day, when the Mayor will send in for conarmation the names of seven gentlemen whom he has necided upon to fill the vacancies that occur at noon by the expiration of the terms of office of General Duryee as Police Commissioner, William Budd as Dock Commissioner, Thomas E. Stewart as Park Commissioner, Severa D. Moulton as Tax Commissioner, Townsend Cox as Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Dr. Stephen Smith as Health Commissioner and of Cornelius Van Cott as Fire Commissioner. Notwithstanding the his refusal to allow the names of the successors to these commissioners to be made public some of the politicians succeeded on Thursday night in getting a glimpse at a list, which somenow or other was said to contain the names of the new

Telegrach Company.

Mr. Hayward is a well-known resident of the Sixteenth Assembly district. He represented the Eighteenth ward for four years in the Board of Education, He is an active democrat, a strong Keny man and a member of the Tammany General Dr. Jane \*ay is a physician of high standing in taccity, and was formerly a partner of Processor

Aff.ed L. Looms.

Mr. Dimock is the agens of the Metropolitan Steamsup Company, and, it is said, is admirably quainfied to discourge the peculiar and difficult dulies of a dock commissioner with fidelity and intelligence.

Mr. King is a well known politician of the Tairas a king is a well known pottern of the factor sensitive the real of against William L. Booth a year ago last November, but, not getting as many votes as Mr. Booth he has had more time to attemp to his plaster lactory in this city than he otherwise would have had. He is a memoer of he Tammany General Committee and an energetic party man.

Mr. Cox is the present Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

Mi. Cox is the present communities and correction.

Mr. O'Dononce (whose nomination is probable) is a tea merchant and a member of the Tammany General committee, of which he is the vice chartman. He is reputed to be very wealthy and a liberal contributor to the Tammany teasury.

# ENGLISH GOSSIP.

Dr. Kenealy's Rumpus in the British Parliament.

Failure of the Commons to Dis-

## WAR RUMORS.

cipline the Press.

The Bessemer Steamer to Prevent Sea-Sickness.

LONDON, April 17, 1875.

Once again has Dr. Kenealy been the leading figure in the politics of the week, and occur pied time and attention which ought to have been better bestowed. A petition from a place called Prittiewell, a small village in Essex. having been presented on Thursday night, Mr. Disraeli drew attention to it, characterizing it as impugning the conduct of the three judges in the Orton trial, which, it stated, was not a fair one, and all sorts of allegations were made in very plain language, and all sorts of motives imputed to the judges, who, it was asked, should be removed. A long debate followed upon this, which was brought to a head by Mr. Macdonald, who is a "workingman's representative," who called upon Dr. Kenealy to speak to the question. The Doctor, who had a very thick and knotted blackthorn, instead of the famous umbrella, under his arm, rose at once, upbraiding the House for assum ing that the prayer of the petition was false without having heard it read, and complained that Mr. Disraeli had prevented a proper judgment being formed on it. Then Mr. Bright got up, and in his old vigorous and incisive style proceeded to administer a sharp castigation to the Doctor, protesting against his conduct in stumping the country and attacking the judges, while he postponed the motion of which he had given notice in the House with regard to the trial at bar. Last night the same question, or rather a cognate one, was gone into. Mr. Whalley, in a tearful manner, called the attention of the House to a petition praying for the relief of Castro Orton Tichborne. The Home Secretary replied that he had considered the matter, and was ready to account for his conduct to the House, winding up with some strong remarks upon the manner in which Dr. Kenealy's motion affecting the judges was still kept upon the orders, and demanding that it should either be proceeded with or withdrawn. This brought up the Doctor, who, speaking throughout in tones of the deepest tragedy, warned the House of the consequence of rejecting his motion, declaring that it would carry "Jismay and rage throughout England." He also said that "he had seen tears in strong men's eyes as they talked of that terrible trial." The House met all this with roars of laughter; but Mr. Bright rose, and in what has been well termed "a tone of generous forbearance" pointed out to Dr. Kenesly the ill effects to himself of not bringing forward his motion. Mr. Waddey, however, was by no means so mild. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Waddey, formerly prestdent of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, is a Queen's Counsel and a leader at the bar. He declared that Dr. Kenealy, instead of having reason to complain, had met with an infinitely better reception in the House of Commons than he deserved. He read passages from the Englishman, and amid loud cheering appealed to the govern-ment to put an end to the dissemination of such slanders by criminally prosecuting the persons responsible for them.

Another not very creditable episode has been the debate which has occurred in a so-called BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

A letter addressed by Mr. Herran to the Committee on Foreign Loans appeared in the columns of the Times and Daily News. This was the breach of privilege complained of, and at the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli the printers of the two journals were summoned to the bar of the House to deciare whence they obtained

of the House to declare whence they obtained their information. After two nights' debate on Mr. Disraeli's proposition the idea was abandoned, but there was a sad waste of words and want of dignity in the whole proceeding.

We English are a curious people, taking for the most part little or no heed o what is going on abroad as long as we have our creature comforts at home. Thus it happens that society, qua society, has been talking about every subject under the sun excepting one—the possiolity of another war on the Continent. For days ago there was the utmost gravity in diplomatic circles, and even now German semi-official cotories in Austria, Russia and even in England, deem the political horizon to be charged with war fold. France is arming at so extravagant a rate—a rate utterly unknown even in the time of Napileon I. and ing at so extravagant a rate—a rate utterly unknown even in the time of Napieloa I. and Napoleon III.—that, despite the pacific tone of the French press and the Berlin journalists, endeavors to bind people to what is sappening, it is pretty certain that something more than meets the eye is on the cards. In Austria the ultramontane party is believed to be anxious to precipitate France into another condict with Germany, while the imperialists, it is evident, have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a repetitud of the dire events of 1870. The general impression in the best informed circles in Vienna, Berlin and Paris is that all this journalistic war takk means mischier, and I have grounds for shafing in that impression. I was going to comment upon the standard two first at that for the taken no notice of the sudden arming which is going on in Turkey; but I remembered that if there is one subject more than another upon which our leaders of obtaining a stray it is that of foreign politics. I should not be surprised if Frince Bismarck's digestion had something to do with all this pother. A friend of mine, resident in Berlin, who me him the other day at dinner, writes me that he as a Bismarck beiped three times to smoked goose and artichokes. The consequences of such a meal might be more four-norse teams than even Both the Conding Clau and the Four-in-Hand Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club have received an accession of members, and the Road Club now the subject to the public cooki

upon the stot. But the attempt of Mr. Cogning, bitterto known only as a light comecian, to play Shylock, whi create "reat curiosity. I shall send you a full report next week.

The principal London actors have sent an address to Signor Salvine requesting him to give a morning performance of "Orisito," at which they can be present. The Italian tragedian has compiled, and the performance will take place of Monday. It has been noticed, with regret, that the name of Mr. Menry Lyving was not attached to take address.